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L'administration financière du sanctuaire pythique au iv^e siècle avant J.-C. Par ÉMILE BOURGUET. Paris: Fontemoing, 1905. Fr. 5.

Among the more than four thousand inscriptions unearthed by the French at Delphi perhaps no single class has proved so difficult to decipher, classify, and interpret as those which M. Bourguet has from time to time published and discussed in the *Bulletin*, and which now form the basis of this elaborate and comprehensive study—the fragments of the accounts of the various boards charged with the administration of the Pythian sanctuary. Those that are preserved fall within the fifty years subsequent to the establishment, in 369, of the board of *ναοποιοί*, whose duty it was to supervise the rebuilding of the temple of Apollo, destroyed in 373. After this catastrophe an appeal for subscriptions was sent out and contributions, by states and individuals, came in from all corners of the Greek world. In this period fell also the Phocian indemnity, which made possible the completion of the temple by 330 or 329, at a cost of not less than 400 talents (p. 105). Now, every obol of receipts, with the name of the contributor,¹ had to be accounted for, and also the expenditures of every sort involved in the building operations and in the maintenance of the sanctuaries at Delphi and Thermopylae. The methods of administration and control adopted for the discharge of this task, and the constitution, responsibilities, and conduct of the various boards which had a part in it, is the subject of this learned monograph.

The subject itself is as technical as the documents are difficult. But M. Bourguet has succeeded in producing a treatise not only of profound and accurate scholarship—this we have learned to expect in contributions to the *Library of the French Schools at Athens and Rome*, of which this is the ninety-fifth fascicle—but also of great value for the general history of the period, and not without interesting details. Considering the fragmentary state of the inscriptions, we have a remarkably complete and clear account of the functions and operations of the administrative boards and their relation to each other—the local *βουλά* at Delphi, the federal board of *ναοποιοί*, the federal board of *ταμίαι*, whose brief existence (from 339 to 326) seems to have been determined by the Phocian indemnity,² and, in supreme authority, the Amphictyonic Council. By his grasp of the political situation the author has also been able to bring numerous apparently insignificant phenomena into relation with the

¹ The author cites (p. 35, n. 1) the mite of $1\frac{1}{2}$ obols credited to Cleonica of Phlius; the cost of inscribing the 32 letters required for this entry, at the usual rate of 4 or 6 obols per 100 letters, left little for the building!

² Bourguet now thinks that 420 talents of this indemnity were paid—ten semi-annual payments of 30 talents each from 343 to 339, and twelve annual payments of 10 talents each from 338 to 326. This slight modification of his former view (see Goodwin's note on p. 265 of his *De corona*) is due to his revised chronology of the period.

political movements and policies of the time. The hand of Philip, for example, is seen in a number of instances. New light is thrown (p. 144, n. 1) upon the Athenian decree passed in 339 on the motion of Demosthenes (Aesch. iii. 126). We may mention, further, the proof (p. 143) that the Pythian games were celebrated, in the fourth century, in the fourth Delphic month, Heraios, and not in Boukatios, the second, as was later the case; and that the population of Delphi at this period hardly exceeded 700 (p. 45).

The list of Delphic archons, as given in Pauly-Wissowa, has been revised at several points by Bourguet (p. 10). The text of two inscriptions hitherto unpublished is given (p. 67 and appendix), and important new readings in others, especially (pp. 158 ff.) in the Amphictyonic law of the year 399. One regrets that all the documents involved, now scattered in the volumes of the *Bulletin*, were not re-edited here, and that the book has no index.

EDWARD CAPPS

Griechische Holzsarkophage aus der Zeit Alexanders des Grossen. Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft, Heft 6. Von CARL WATZINGER. Leipzig: Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1905. Pp. 96. M. 35.

In the course of the excavations carried on by the Orient-Gesellschaft at Abusir in Lower Egypt during the years 1902-4 there was brought to light a small Greek cemetery belonging in all probability to the fourth century B. C. The present monograph gives an account of this cemetery and its contents, with the exception of the papyrus containing the *Persae* of Timotheus, already published by Professor von Wilamowitz. The work abounds in information and suggestion on an unexpectedly varied range of subjects. Thus there is a convincing résumé of the evidence for the continued production of painted vases in Attica down to the time of Alexander (pp. 11, 12); there is a description, with excellent illustrations, of an open-work Greek shoe (pp. 13, 14); there are hints regarding the later development of Greek ornament (pp. 74-76); and so on. Naturally there is considerable space devoted to burial customs, as exemplified in the Greek cemetery of Abusir, but the lion's share falls to the art of the joiner, as exemplified in the chest-like coffins of wood found on this site and in southern Russia. On this last subject Dr. Watzinger has made an important contribution to knowledge.

The form of the publication is quarto. There are three colored plates, besides a colored plan and 135 illustrations in the text.

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